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ABSTRACT

This special report analyzes patterns of migration in and out of New York State from 1980 to 1985, based on the "Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1985" and a mail survey of current and former New York residents. A brief summary and analysis of population loss during the 1970s is discussed. Data are presented from the research inquiry, which attempted to answer the following questions: (1) is the population loss continuing; (2) what factors motivate people to move in and out of the state; (3) what do interstate migrants see as the positive and negative aspects of New York as compared to other states; and (4) what implications do these migration patterns have for public policy. The findings are that the population increased by 1.3 percent between 1980 and 1985. Half of these migrants were from places other than the other 49 states. People moved into New York mostly because of the attractive employment opportunities in the state. Negative attributes of New York, as compared to other states, were the cost and availability of housing, taxes, transportation, and the environment for raising children. Detailed answers to the research questions are presented in 20 tables. The two appendices contain tables showing (1) estimates of the resident population of each of the states as of July 1, 1985, and (2) the population change for New York State by county between 1980 and 1985. (VM)

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PATTERNS OF MIGRATION IN NEW YORK STATE

1980 to 1985

A Special Report
by the

Public Policy Institute
of New York State

This research was sponsored by The Public Policy Institute, the research affiliate of The Business Council of New York State, Inc. Additional resources were provided by the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University and the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. The report was authored by Dr. Warren A. Brown, research associate at Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research, and Kenneth J. Pokalsky, director of research at The Public Policy Institute.

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CHAPTER ONE: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EMERGENCE OF THE POPULATION ISSUE

Prior to the 1970s, population was not seen as an important public policy issue in New York State, even though population growth in New York had been lagging behind that for the nation since the 1940s and sometime during the 1960s California overtook New York as the nation's most populous state.

Despite the state's population increase during the 1960s, New York experienced a net loss of 100,000 people to interstate migration. But as long as natural population increases continued to mask its impact, migration was not perceived as an important policy issue.

However, migration became the dominant component of population change in New York State during the 1970s as declining birth rates reduced the state's natural population growth. Migration trends that had been building over several decades were exacerbated by the state's declining economic and financial health. People continued to leave New York for the expanding economies of "sunbelt" states. New York City faced the additional problem of impending bankruptcy, and experienced significant population losses to the suburban areas of New Jersey and Connecticut. At the same time, the factors that were leading people to leave New York were also making the state relatively unattractive to migrants from elsewhere in the U.S.

These trends -- high out-migration, low in-migration and lower birth rates -- had a devastating impact on the state's population. Between 1970 and 1980, nearly 1.5 million more people left New York than entered, while the state's natural increase fell to 760,000 from 1.6 million during the previous decade. As a result, New York experienced a net population loss of about 700,000. New York State and Rhode Island shared the distinction of being the only two states to lose population during this ten year period.

THE 1970s: WHO LEFT AND WHERE DID THEY GO?

Significant population loss can have many negative consequences, affecting a state's congressional representation, its labor force, its tax base and the stability and vitality of its communities. Perhaps more important than any direct impact, this tremendous net out-migration during the 1970s reflected New York State's diminishing attractiveness as a place to live and provided a sobering measure of the underlying social, economic and financial problems facing New York State.

The 1980 Census presented clear evidence of the state's population "crisis." While the Census reports demonstrated the magnitude of New York State's migration losses, they left unanswered important questions concerning why people were leaving, where they were leaving to, and how these migration patterns were affecting the demographic composition of New York State.

To address these issues, the Public Policy Institute together with the New York State Job Training Partnership Council and the Center for Social and Demographic Research at SUNY Albany initiated a detailed analysis of the 1980 Census. The result was a report entitled "The Impact of Migration on New York State" released in September, 1984. By examining the characteristics of the state's in- and out-migrants during the late 1970s and their destinations and origins, it detailed how migration was reducing -- and changing -- New York State's population. Among its finding were that:

- between 1975 and 1980, New York State had a net loss of 766,000 people through migration.

- the state had a net loss of 1.1 million through domestic migration, i.e. the exchange with other states. From 1975 to 1980, the state lost 1.7 million people to the rest of the U.S. while attracting just 610,000 in-migrants.

- New York was unique in its lack of attractiveness to migrants from other parts of the U.S. During the 1970s, New York had the lowest domestic in-migration rate of any state.

- during the late 1970s, the state's population was bolstered by a significant in-migration of 457,000 people from Puerto Rico and abroad.

The report also illustrated how these migration patterns were changing the state's demographic composition. From 1975 to 1980:

- the state had a net loss of 180,000 young adults between the ages of 20 and 34. It also lost 220,000 persons aged 55 and older.

- almost half of the 166,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 who entered the state came from abroad.

- New York had a net loss of nearly 100,000 college graduates, and a net loss of more than 300,000 labor force participants.

- while migration produced only a slight increase in the number of persons with household incomes under the poverty level, the state lost 513,000 persons with incomes at least twice the poverty level.

This analysis also discerned several major migration patterns:

- much of New York's migration loss was to the sunbelt, with a net loss of 825,000 to southern and western states. The state's largest losses were to Florida (321,000) and California (134,000). Interestingly, less than one-half of the loss to Florida was attributed to retirement-aged persons.

- New York's third largest migration loss was to New Jersey (100,200) -- 70 percent of migrants to New Jersey came from New York City.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE 1980

The current project is the result of a joint effort between the Public Policy Institute and the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research. It serves as a follow up to our 1984 report by examining the impact of migration on New York State from 1980 to 1985. It also includes a survey of current and past New York State residents. The project addressed four principal questions:

- did the dramatic migration loss experienced during the 1970s continue in the first half of this decade.

- what factors were motivating people to move into and away from New York State.

- what do interstate migrants consider to be the positive and negative attributes of New York State. How does this compare to their perceptions of other states.

- what implications do migration patterns have for public policy in New York State.

The present research found that from 1980 to 1985, New York State's population increased from 17.6 million to nearly 17.8 million, a gain of 225,000 or 1.3 percent. Numerically, New York had the 12th greatest population growth of any state during this five year period, however it ranked 43rd in terms of percentage gain. While this was a great improvement over the preceding five year period, the state's population gain was well below the national increase of 5.4 percent. (The average gain for the three Mid-Atlantic states, including New York, was 1.1 percent, with New Jersey's population growing by 2.7 percent and Pennsylvania declining by .1 percent.)

New York State's population gains during the first half of this decade were attributable to natural growth, as births exceeded deaths by 408,000. New York continued to experience a net loss to migration, although its losses were considerably lower than during the previous five year period -- the state had a net migration loss of 183,000 from 1980 to 1985 compared with a net loss of 766,000 between 1975 and 1980.

The state also continued to experience considerable in-migration from Puerto Rico and abroad. Between 1980 and 1985, nearly half of New York State's immigrants came from places other than the other 49 states.

New York State's domestic migration situation improved as well. The state's net population loss to other states fell from over 1.1 million between 1975 and 1980 to 544,000 between 1980 and 1985. In-migration from other states remained relatively static from one period to the next, at about 610,000. However, out-migration fell by one-third, from 1.7 million to 1.15 million. Despite this improvement, the state continued to lose nearly two people to other states for every one person gained.

WHY PEOPLE MOVED

An important corollary to knowing how migration was affecting the state is understanding why these migration patterns occurred. To address this question, this project included a survey of current and former New York State residents. These people were asked to report their level of satisfaction with living in New York State. If they had made an interstate move during the previous five year period, they were also asked to list the factors that contributed to their decision to move and to compare their satisfaction levels between their present and former states. As this survey was designed to measure the impact of economic trends on migration patterns, it focused on the 25 to 54 age group, the prime working age population.

Among the many forces determining migration flows, employment and other economic factors are generally considered as the most important, a concept supported by historic employment and migration data. Consider that concomitant with large migration losses during the 1970s, New York State experienced net employment growth of just seven-tenths of 1 percent, a gain of just 51,000 jobs. Nationwide, employment increased by 27.5 percent over the same period, with the creation of nearly 20 million new jobs.

New York State's declining migration losses during the early 1980's corresponded with a substantial improvement in its economy, both in real terms and relative to the national economy. From 1980 to 1985, the state added more than one half million non-agricultural jobs, a 7.5 percent increase. Though the state was still being outperformed by the rest of the nation in terms of job production, it was by a small margin; U.S. employment grew by 7.9 percent over the same period.

The CISER/PPI survey results also reflect this strong relationship between economic factors and migration. It showed that employment related factors -- taking a new job, job transfers, employment search, and others -- were the principle reason people moved from one state to another, cited as such by 57 percent of the in-migrants and by 44 percent of those people leaving New York State. It should be noted, too, that people moving to New York State had a higher opinion of employment opportunities here than did people leaving the state.

The next category most often cited as providing the primary motivation to move were family-related factors -- people moving to be closer to relatives, because of a recent marriage or to find a better environment for raising children. These factors were mentioned as the principle reason for moving by 21 percent of the in-migrants and 18 percent of the out-migrants.

The survey also asked people to identify all the factors which contributed to their decision to make an interstate move, including the primary factor. For people moving into New York, the emphasis was again placed on employment- and family-related factors.

It was a very different case for persons moving out of New York. While work and family were important to these out-migrants, they were far more influenced by quality of life and cost of living factors than were incoming migrants. People leaving the state said that high state taxes, its climate, the high cost of housing, crime levels, and the environment for raising children strongly influenced their decision to leave New York State.

A separate question asked respondents to indicate those factors which were most attractive about New York. The highest levels of satisfaction -- among both in- and out-migrants and non-moving residents -- were recorded for the quality of the state's medical care and public and higher education systems, the equality of employment opportunities, and the state's recreational and entertainment opportunities.

Among all survey respondents, the lowest levels of satisfaction were expressed toward the level of state and local taxes in New York, and the state's overall cost of living. And as is suggested by the survey responses, out-migrants expressed low levels of satisfaction for quality of life factors, including the state's climate and environment for raising children. In-migrants appeared more comfortable with these factors; however they were relatively less satisfied with salary levels, the cost and availability of housing, and the proximity to relatives.

The last section of this report cross-tabulates survey responses concerning the satisfaction levels of current state residents with their plans for moving during the next five years. There was a moderately strong correlation between respondents' intentions to relocate and their satisfaction with employment opportunities. Among the current residents who did not plan on moving in the next five years, only 36 percent were somewhat or very dissatisfied with employment opportunities in the state, a figure that increased to 49 percent among those who intended to leave New York State.

Compared with their outlook on the state's job market, current residents planning on leaving the state were relatively less satisfied with issues such as the state's environment for raising children, its overall quality of life, and the cost of housing.

CONCLUSIONS

Historic data, the Current Population Survey, and the CISER/PPI survey completed as part of this report all point to the same conclusion -- even though New York State offers attractive educational, medical and cultural attributes, its primary attraction to people living elsewhere is its employment opportunities.

This concept is important in understanding how migration has affected New York State's population over the past ten years. Many factor's contribute to a person's level of satisfaction with an area -- the cost of living and taxes, the overall quality of life, schools, family and others -- and an individual's satisfaction with these factors largely determines their propensity to migrate. However, actual decisions to move are more often based primarily on employment factors -- whether an individual takes on a better job that requires a relocation, or if an employment opportunity allows a person to relocate to an area that is more attractive.

The CISER/PPI survey illustrates the negative perception that both in- and out-migrants have toward New York State with regard to a number of factors -- high cost of living, high taxes, the cost and availability of housing. During the 1980 to 1985 period, however, New York State's strong economic performance was far more successful in offsetting the state's negative attributes that it was during the preceding five year period -- a relationship directly reflected in migration patterns.

If economic conditions will largely determine migration patterns, what is the outlook for New York State over the next several years and what are the implications for public policy?

For the past several years, New York State has been experiencing strong employment growth. The state has set a monthly employment record for each month since September, 1983. In relative terms, the wide gap between job growth rates in New York State and the nation experienced in the 1970s have been narrowed -- New York State employment grew by 2.0 percent in 1986 versus a 2.6 percent growth nationwide.

This job growth in New York has not been evenly distributed across industry groups. The most important shortfall continues to be within the manufacturing sector, where the state lost 152,000 jobs from 1980 to 1985, and another 43,000 jobs in 1986. In contrast, the trade, finance and service sectors have produced a combined 754,000 additional jobs since 1980. Actually, this shift to less cyclical industries may make New York State's economy relatively more attractive in future years, particularly in the event that the nation experiences a significant recession.

The state also has taken major actions to address the factor identified by both in- and out-migrants as the state's most negative attribute -- its high tax burden. Legislation enacted in 1985 reduced the state's top personal income tax rate from 10 percent to 9 percent, increased both the standard deduction and personal exemption, and broadened by $1,000 the top tax brackets. In 1987, the Legislature enacted a further $4.5 billion personal income tax cut, which included about $2.4 billion to offset the impact of federal tax changes, and $2.1 billion in additional tax cuts.

These factors do not necessarily assure vibrant population growth, but they put New York State in a stronger position to avoid a repeat of major migration losses experienced in the late 1970s.

At the same time, the state needs to take into account other negative attributes of the state identified through this project -- the cost and availability of housing, local taxes, public transportation and the nebulous "environment for raising children" -- that are acting as disincentives to live in New York State. Intuitively, several of these negative ratings seem to be more reflective of problems in the metropolitan New York area, particularly the housing issue. However, our survey was not structured to provide regional information. Even if these problems were located "downstate," they have statewide ramifications and will at least in part be addressed at the state level.

It will be very interesting to see New York State's recent economic gains and tax reductions on migration patterns in the second half of this decade. It is important that the monitoring of migration patterns be continued, to see whether the state has achieved further reductions in its domestic migration losses, to be aware of demographic changes, and to provide a general evaluation of the attractiveness of New York State as a place to live and work.

CHAPTER TWO: DATA ANALYSIS AND SURVEY RESULTS

The purpose of this study is to describe the migration of persons to and from New York State from 1980 to 1985 by determining the number of in-migrants and out-migrants, their characteristics, and why they moved. In order to determine the number of migrants and their characteristics, data from the "Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1985" was used. The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts the "Annual Demographic" supplement to the Current Population Survey every March. In order to determine the reasons why people were entering and leaving the state, the Survey Research Facility of the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research conducted a mail survey of current and former New York State residents, entitled "Community Satisfaction: A Study of Where People Choose To Live."

AN OVERVIEW OF POPULATION CHANGE: 1980-1985

New York State's population increased from 17,558,000 in 1980 to 17,783,000 in 1985, an increase of approximately 225,000 or 1.3 percent. The United States' growth for the same period was 12,194,000 or 5.4 percent. States with the greatest numerical increase in population were California, 2,697,000; Texas, 2,141,000; and Florida, 1,620,000. In rate of growth, the leading states were Alaska, 29.6 percent; Arizona, 17.3 percent; Nevada, 17.0 percent; and Florida, 16.6 percent. New York State ranked 12th in terms of numerical increase, and 43rd in rate of growth. The United States' growth was concentrated in the southern and western regions, which combined for 11,140,000 or 91 percent of the country's total growth of 12,194,000. (See Appendix A for a detailed compilation of state and regional data).

The modest increase in New York State's population size from 1980 to 1985 was not evenly distributed within the state. Figure 1 displays population change from 1980 to 1985 for the 62 counties of New York State classified by quartile. Growth was concentrated in the New York City metropolitan area including Long Island and the lower Hudson Valley. The combined increase in population size for the 15 counties in the top quartile was 281,023. While the subtotal for the counties in the bottom quartile was -78,528. The three counties with the largest increases were Kings (Brooklyn Borough), 52,367; New York (Manhattan Borough), 51,489; and Queens, 41,719. Their growth in the 1980s represents a dramatic reversal from the large declines for these counties from 1970 to 1980: Kings, -371,076; New York, -110,948; and Queens, -95,148. (See Appendix B for detailed data).

Counties in the bottom quartile for population change had a combined loss of 78,528. Most of this loss was due to two counties in the Buffalo metropolitan area: Erie County, -44,100; and Niagara County, -10,900.

Figure 1

POPULATION CHANGE FOR NEW YORK STATE
BY COUNTY, 1980-85

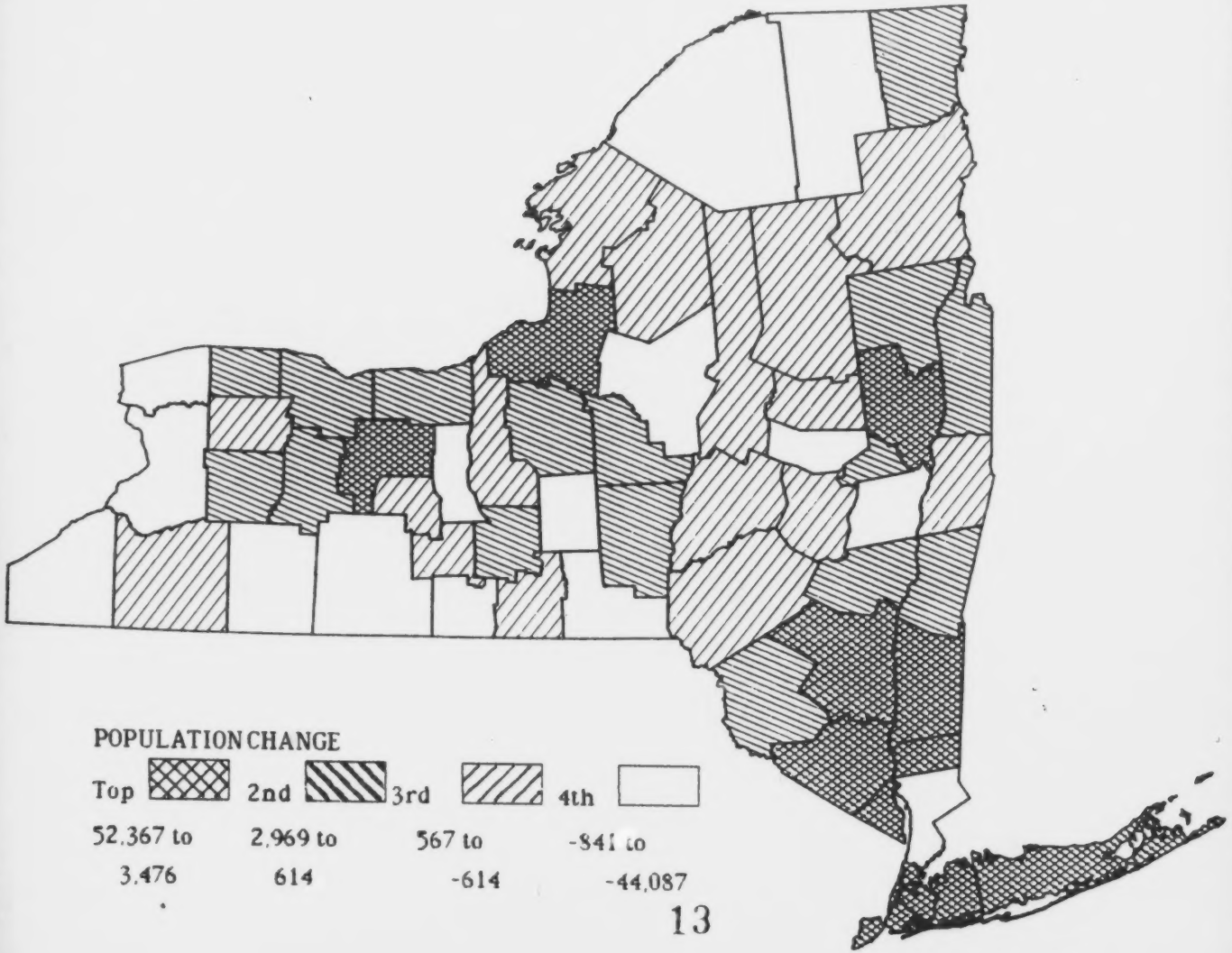

Table 1: Components of Population Change. (in thousands)

	Total Change	Births	Deaths	Net Migration*
1975-80	-445	1,124	803	-766
1980-85	225	1,297	889	-183

* Includes foreign and domestic migration

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau Data)

The growth in New York State's population resulted from natural increase -- an excess of births in relation to deaths -- that exceeded net out-migration for the period. Although New York State continues to be a net exporter of people, the rate of loss has slowed considerably. Net out-migration was substantially reduced during the early 1980s because fewer people left the state compared with the 1975-1980 period, while the number of people moving into state remained approximately the same. Based upon Census Bureau data, it was estimated that New York State had a net migration loss of -183,000 for the period 1980-1985, compared with an estimated change of -766,000 for the period 1975-1980 (Alba and Batutis, 1984). (See Table 1).

MIGRATION PATTERNS

Using Current Population Survey data, migrants to and from New York State were classified by geographic area: those whose origin or destination were the states of the northeast region, the balance of the United States, and migrants from abroad. Since the source of the data is a survey of U.S. residents, there is no information on persons moving from New York State to another country. As illustrated in Table 2, the analysis by geographic area shows that for the population ages 5 years and older in 1985, of the 1,087,000 migrants to New York State, approximately 480,000 came from a U.S. territory or foreign country. Therefore in the exchange of population with other states, New York gained 606,000 persons while losing 1,150,000 for a net loss of 544,000 -- a ratio of 1.9 persons leaving to another state for each one that came to New York. The principal states with which New York State exchanged population were Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in the northeast; and California, Florida, and Texas in the balance of the country.

For the 25-54 age group, the prime working age population, approximately 361,000 persons moved from other states to New York, while 627,000 left New York -- a ratio of 1.7. Once again the leading states of both origin and destination for New York State interstate movers were California, Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

The major conclusion drawn from these data is that underlying what appeared to be a slight growth in New York State population for the period 1980-1985, is a pattern of interstate migration where almost two persons leave the state for each one that moves to New York from another state. For the general population, the drain of persons is greater in exchange with other regions of the United States than with the northeast, while for the population aged 25-54 years old the rate of loss is roughly equal for New York State with the other states of the northeast and the other regions of the United States.

As is shown in Table 3, however, New York State's domestic migration picture has improved dramatically over the past 10 years. In contrastto the net loss of 544,000 persons to other states between 1980 and 1985, the state lost over 1.1 million persons between 1975 and 1980. The state has been able to reduce its domestic migration losses by more than one-half.

Table 2: Origin and Destination of Migrants Moving To and From New York State, 1980-85. (numbers in thousands)

Region	Origin of In-migrants	Destination of Out-migrants	Net Out-Migration	Ratio of Out-migrants To In-migrants
Ages 5 years and older in 1985	**1,087**	**1,150**	**63**	**1.06**
Northeast	222	330	108	1.49
Connecticut*	41	62	21	1.51
New Jersey*	94	119	25	1.26
Pennsylvania*	41	63	22	1.53
Balance of U.S.	384	821	435	2.14
California*	60	89	29	1.48
Florida*	53	224	171	4.22
Texas*	37	112	75	3.02
Total U.S.	606	1,150	544	1.90
Abroad	480	NA	NA	NA
Ages 25 to 54 years in 1985	**610**	**627**	**17**	**1.03**
Northeast	125	211	76	1.69
Connecticut*	26	48	22	1.85
New Jersey*	53	82	29	1.55
Pennsylvania*	23	34	11	1.47
Balance of U.S.	237	417	180	1.76
California*	50	52	2	1.04
Florida*	23	88	85	3.82
Texas*	19	67	48	3.52
Total U.S.	361	627	266	1.74
Abroad	248	NA	NA	NA

(Source: Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1985. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.)

*NOTE: While these estimates for individual states of origin and destination of migrants to and from New York State are not a precise measure of total population change, they do prove reasonable estimates of migration patterns. The estimates should not be used for any purpose other than to identify the leading states with which New York State exchanged population in the period 1980-85.

Table 3: New York State's Population Exchange with Other States.
(in thousands)

	In-migration	Out-migration	Net Migration*
1975-80	610	1,720	-1,110
1980-85	606	1,150	-544

* Domestic migration only

(Source: 1975-80 Estimates produced by Alba and Batutis from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public Use Microdata File. 1980-85 estimates produced by Brown from the Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1985. U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

Differences between in- and out-migrants with respect to age, education, employment, and income can dramatically change the characteristics of a population. Estimates from the Current Population Survey classifying migrants by age, years of school completed, employment status and level of personal income are presented in Table 4. Please note that the remaining tables in this report reflect only those migrants aged 25 to 54 years of age in 1985.

Looking at migration by age, the highest ratio of out-migrants to in-migrants is 2.4 for the grouping 35 to 44 years of age. Classifying migrants by years of school completed shows that the largest number of migrants -- both in and out -- have completed at least four years of college. In terms of net migration, the greatest loss is among college graduates with a net loss of 140,000 or 53 percent of the total net out-migration among the cohort aged 25 to 54. However the ratio of out-migrants to in-migrants is highest for those who have completed one to three years of college at 2.3. The ratio of out-migrants to in-migrants among college graduates is 1.8, virtually the same as the 1.7 for all adults aged 25 to 54 years.

Persons in the labor force are classified by the Current Population Survey as employed or unemployed at the time the survey is conducted. The survey does not collect information regarding their employment status at the time they moved. Therefore using the Current Population Survey data alone, it is not possible to consider a person's employment status as a factor contributing to their decision to move, nor to observe whether New York State is more or less attractive as a destination for the unemployed. The analysis can only focus on the employment status of persons at the time of the survey, which was conducted after the interstate move.

Among persons who were employed, the ratio of out-migrants to in-migrants for New York State was 1.7, compared with a ratio of 2.5 among the unemployed. Expressing these data another way, 8.7 percent of the persons who had moved out of New York were unemployed at the time of the survey. The unemployment rate for in-migrants was lower, at 5.8 percent.

With respect to personal income, the ratio of out-migration to in-migration was greatest among persons whose annual income was more than $50,000, lowest for persons whose income was less than $10,000. Numerically, the greatest loss was among persons earning between $10,000 and $25,000.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

As a complement to the type of demographic information collected by the Census Bureau in the March 1985 Current Population Survey, the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research conducted a survey among current and former residents of New York State asking them to report their level of satisfaction with living in New York State, and

Table 4: Interstate Migrants To and From New York State, 1980-85, by Selected Characteristics. (numbers in thousands)

Out-migrants Characteristic	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net Out-Migration	Ratio of Out-migrants to In-migrants
Total 25 to 54 Years Old	361	627	265	1.74
Age				
25 to 34 Years	217	323	106	1.49
35 to 44 Years	89	211	122	2.37
45 to 54 Years	55	93	38	1.69
Years of School Completed				
Less than High School	16	35	19	2.19
High School	109	151	42	1.39
College: 1 to 3 Years	50	115	65	2.30
College: 4 Years or More	186	326	140	1.75
Employment Status				
Civilian Labor Force				
Employed	275	459	184	1.67
Unemployed	16	40	24	2.50
Not in Labor Force	63	121	58	1.92
Personal Income of Employed Persons				
Less than $10,000	65	77	12	1.18
$10,000 to $24,999	112	206	94	1.84
$25,000 to $49,999	74	128	54	1.73
Over $50,000	25	50	25	2.00

(Source: Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1985. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.)

if they had moved between states during the previous five years what were the reasons they moved, and how satisfied were they with living in a state other than New York. As this survey was designed to measure the impact of economic trends on migration patterns, it focuses on the 25 to 54 age group, the prime working age population.

The data were collected by mail from November 1985 through February 1986 for current and former residents of New York State. The sampling frame was taken from the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles file of licensed drivers. Three lists were used: in-migrants were identified using the list of persons who moved to New York State and surrendered their out-of-state licenses; for out-migrants the list of reciprocities was used -- persons who moved to another state and surrendered their license to that state, which in turn returned the license to New York State; and for non-movers the list of renewals was used -- persons who had resided in New York State for at least four years (the term of a license) and had renewed their drivers license. In order to concentrate upon persons of prime working age, the sample frame was restricted to persons who were between the ages of 25 and 54 in 1985. A random sample of 500 individuals was drawn from each list.

In surveys of human behavior and attitudes, errors due to bias in data collection can distort the validity of the survey's results. Bias can result from using lists which do not accurately represent the target population to be surveyed, and from persons with particular attitudes and behaviors responding at greater rates than the general sample. In order to assess the potential for bias, the quality of the drivers license listings and the demographic characteristics of the respondents have been reviewed.

While drivers license registration lists have been judged to be excellent sampling frames for surveys of the general adult population, there are some drawbacks to using these lists for surveys of migrants. These factors need to be considered as they relate to the specific survey design used on this project. The list of motorists surrendering their drivers licenses is not a complete listing of all interstate movers; it misses people who did not hold drivers licenses prior to their move, people who did not voluntarily surrender their out-of-state licenses, and people who move to states which do not have a reciprocal agreement with New York State. Among the major states with which New York State exchanges population -- California, Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Texas -- only Texas was not represented among the respondents, because the Department of Motor Vehicles does not receive lists of reciprocities from Texas.

Lists of licensed drivers also have a slight bias of under-representation of the elderly. As the elderly are not part of the target population in this study, this particular bias should have no effect.

Response bias is also a concern. This occurs when the persons responding to the survey differ in terms of demographics, behavior, or attitudes from the non-respondents. Response rates to the

CISER/PPI Survey were sufficiently low that response bias was a concern. For in-migrants, the response rate was 58 percent, for out-migrants 39 percent, and for non-migrants 54 percent. Key demographic characteristics of survey respondents were compared with the respondents to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey to determine whether the survey respondents differed significantly from the population as a whole.

This comparison, illustrated in Table 5, showed that persons responding to the CISER/PPI Survey tended to have higher incomes than the population reported in the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. The responses to the CISER/PPI Survey regarding motivations for moving, attitudes on residential satisfaction, and plans for moving, therefore, over-represent persons with incomes greater than $25,000 and under-represent persons whose incomes are less than $10,000. Higher income individuals tend to report higher levels of residential satisfaction than lower income individuals (Baldassare, 1986). The sample bias in the CISER/PPI Survey means that reported levels of satisfaction are probably higher than would be expected for the general population, but that the relative difference in satisfaction with New York compared with another state regarding the quality of life or cost of living should not be affected.

The profile of respondents on the demographic characteristics of age, years of school completed, and employment status are generally consistent with the populations represented in the Current Population Survey.

MOTIVATIONS FOR MOVING

The main reason for moving cited both by in-migrants and out-migrants were employment related, such as taking a new job, transferring jobs, or looking for work (see Table 6). Among persons moving to New York State, 58 percent cited employment related reasons (Job Transfer, 20.5%; To Look For Work, 4.6%; To Take A New Job Or Set Up A Business, 25.9%; Entered Or Left The U.S. Armed Forces, 1.8%; and Other Employment Reasons, 5.5%) while a smaller percentage, 44 percent, of the out-migrants gave employment-related reasons (Job Transfer, 21.7%; To Look For Work, 1.9%; To Take A New Job Or Set Up A Business, 18.9%; and Other Employment Reasons, 1.9%).

Persons moving out of New York State were more likely to cite quality of life or cost of living reasons than were in-migrants. When we asked respondents to choose all the reasons they moved -- either to or from New York State (see Table 7) -- the five most frequently cited factors contributing to decisions to move out of New York State were: "State Taxes Too High" (35.5%); "To Take A New Job Or Set Up A Business" (31.8%); "Wanted Change Of Climate" (28.0%); "Cost of Housing Too High" (25.2%); and "Local Taxes Too High" (25.2%). The top five reasons among in-migrants were: "To Take A New Job Or Set Up A Business" (37.5%); "To Be Closer To Relatives" (32.1%); "Job Transfer" (25.9%); "To Look For Work" (18.8%); and "Other Employment Reason" (10.3%).

Table 5: Comparison of Respondents to Cornell Survey With Census Estimates by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	In-migrants		Out-migrants		Non-Movers	
	CPS	Cornell	CPS	Cornell	CPS	Cornell
Total, 25 to 54 Years Old						
Age						
25 to 34 Years	60.1%	54.1%	51.5%	46.4%	37.9%	33.6%
35 to 44 Years	24.7	33.6	33.7	34.6	34.4	38.6
45 to 54 Years	15.2	12.3	14.8	19.1	27.7	27.8
Years of School Completed						
Less than High School	4.4	0.9	5.6	4.4	17.3	4.6
High School	30.2	11.9	24.1	15.9	37.1	25.5
College: 1 to 3 Years	13.9	25.6	18.3	23.0	19.0	28.1
College: 4 Years or More	51.5	61.7	52.0	56.6	26.6	41.8
Employment Status						
Civilian Labor Force						
Employed	77.7	79.5	74.0	77.0	72.9	80.7
Unemployed	4.5	6.6	6.5	8.0	4.5	4.3
Not in Labor Force	17.8	14.0	19.5	15.0	22.6	15.0
Personal Income of Employed Persons						
Less than $10,000	23.6	5.9	16.7	3.5	20.4	7.4
$10,000 to $24,999	40.6	36.5	44.7	21.2	47.3	24.7
$25,000 to $49,999	26.8	36.5	27.8	37.2	26.9	44.3
Over $50,000	9.1	21.0	10.8	38.1	5.4	23.7

(Source: Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1985. U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.)

Table 6: Main Reason For Interstate Move Within the Past 5 Years.

Reason	In-migrants	Out-migrants
Job Transfer	20.5%	21.7%
To Look For Work	4.6	1.9
To Take A New Job Or Set Up A Business	25.9	18.9
Entered Or Left The U.S. Armed Forces	1.8	0.0
Retirement	0.5	0.9
Other Employment Reasons	5.5	1.9
To Attend School	4.1	1.9
State Taxes Were Too High	0.5	4.7
Local Taxes Were Too High	0.0	0.9
Cost Of Housing Too High	1.4	5.7
Too Much Crime	0.9	2.8
Bad Area In Which To Raise Children	0.5	4.7
To Be Closer To Relatives	14.1	5.7
Newly Married	6.4	7.6
Wanted Change Of Climate	0.9	6.6
Other Reason	12.7	14.2
Total Responding To Question	n=220	n=106

(Source: Community Satisfaction: A Study of Where People Choose To Live, May 1985. Survey Research Facility, Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research.)

Table 7: Reasons for Interstate Move Within the Past 5 Years.

(Respondents can select more than one reason.)

In-migrants		Out-migrants	
New Job or Business	37.5%	State Taxes Too High	35.5%
Closer to Relatives	32.1	New Job or Business	31.8
Job Transfer	25.9	Wanted Change of Climate	28.0
Look For Work	18.8	Cost of Housing Too High	25.2
Other Employment Reason	10.3	Local Taxes Too High	25.2
Attend School	10.3	Job Transfer	24.3
Newly Married	9.8	Too Much Crime	21.5
Wanted Change of Climate	9.8	Bad Area To Raise Children	20.6
Bad Area to Raise Children	7.1	Closer To Relatives	13.1
Cost of Housing Too High	6.7	Other Employment Reason	13.1
Enter/Leave Armed Forces	5.4	Newly Married	12.2
Too Much Crime	4.9	Look For Work	11.2
Retirement	2.2	Attend School	3.7
Local Taxes Too High	1.8	Retirement	2.8
State Taxes Too High	0.9	Enter/Leave Armed Forces	0.9
Other Reason	21.0	Other Reason	15.9

RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION

To what extent can we explain migration to and from New York State on the basis of a person's satisfaction with living in New York? People may place a high value on New York State's cultural and educational amenities while decrying the high cost of taxes and housing, but do these attitudes play a part in the decision to move? This section compares in-migrants, out-migrants, and non-movers with regard to their satisfaction with living in New York State in order to see whether these attitudes help to account for who comes, who leaves and who stays.

A person's satisfaction with the community and state in which they live greatly affects their willingness to move. Research indicates that people who are satisfied tend to remain where they are, even passing up opportunities for better employment, whereas persons who are dissatisfied begin to search for housing and employment opportunities elsewhere (Speare et al. 1982:553). Individuals who are otherwise satisfied with the opportunities for employment in their geographic area can cope with dissatisfaction with a particular job by switching jobs, but dissatisfaction with employment opportunities in general means that moving is the main way to improve one's employment.

Table 8 displays the percentage of current and former residents who reported they were very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with various attributes of New York State. The highest levels of satisfaction with living in New York State are shown for the adequacy of medical care, quality of public education, adequacy of the higher education system, equality of opportunities for all residents regardless of race, and recreational and entertainment opportunities. These high levels held for in-migrants, non-movers, and out-migrants alike. The lowest levels of satisfaction were expressed toward the level of state taxes, level of local taxes, and the overall "cost of living." Again the dissatisfaction held for all three groups.

Several facets of residential satisfaction revealed large differences among in-migrants, non-movers, and out-migrants. It might be expected that out-migrants would be the least satisfied group, contributing to their decision to leave. The survey results show that in fact out-migrants were the group least satisfied with "environmental" factors in New York State: climate; place to raise children; and its overall "quality of life." However out-migrants have a more positive assessment of New York than in-migrants with regard to the level of salary and wages; proximity to family and relatives; and the cost and availability of housing.

The non-movers were generally the most satisfied group -- which is typical of longer-term residents. The areas of greatest relative satisfaction among this group were with New York State as a place to raise children; its nearness to family and relatives; and the overall "quality of life." The non-movers were also somewhat less dissatisfied with the negative factors of taxes and cost of living. The higher levels of satisfaction on these items for non-movers illustrate the social bonds that develop with longer lengths of residence.

Table 8: Comparison of Satisfaction with Living in New York State Among In-migrants, Out-migrants and Non-movers. Percentage Reporting They Are Very Satisfied or Somewhat Satisfied.

	Current Residents		Former Residents
	In-migrants	Non-movers	Out-migrants
a. Adequacy of medical care	84%	88%	90%
b. Quality of public education	70	78	73
c. Adequacy of higher education system	82	90	86
d. Adequacy of police protection	70	73	66
e. Adequacy of public transportation	51	55	55
f. Opportunities for employment	56	62	61
g. Level of salary and wages	59	67	82
h. Climate	66	70	51
i. Equality of opportunities for all residents, regardless of race	70	79	80
j. Recreational and entertainment opportunities	75	81	77
k. As a place to raise children	63	82	58
l. Nearness to family and relatives	57	87	83
m. Environment (scenery, quality of water and air)	68	76	63
n. Overall "quality of life"	75	88	66
o. Cost of housing	39	53	51
p. Availability of housing	40	57	60
q. Level of state taxes	13	23	15
r. Level of local taxes	19	25	23
s. Overall "cost of living"	32	37	36

How does satisfaction with living in New York State compare with living elsewhere? Table 9 compares satisfaction with New York State with former states of residence for in-migrants and current states of residence for out-migrants. We found no meaningful differences between satisfaction with New York State and their other state of residence for current and former residents regarding adequacy of medical care; quality of public education; adequacy of higher education system; equality of opportunity; and recreational and entertainment opportunities.

Where large differences in the level of satisfaction do exist, in only one case does New York compare favorably. Out-migrants were more satisfied with New York State than their current state because of New York's nearness to their family and relatives. Out-migrants also had a somewhat more favorable view of salary levels in New York State compared with their new state of residence. In contrast, out-migrants were generally more satisfied with the "quality of life" in their new state (84%) than with New York State (66%). The margin of difference exploded for tax and cost of living differences. Many more out-migrants were satisfied with state and local tax levels in their current state (75% and 78%) than reported they had been satisfied with the level of these taxes in New York State (15% and 23%). Regarding cost of living, 79 percent of the out-migrants said they were satisfied with their current state but only 36 percent were satisfied with it while living in New York State.

Among in-migrants, New York State compares poorly with former states of residence regarding taxes, cost of living, and the cost and availability of housing. The biggest disparity involves satisfaction with tax levels, as only 13 percent of the in-migrants were satisfied with the level of state taxes in New York while 71 percent reported they were satisfied with the level in their former state. The same pattern holds for satisfaction with the level of local taxes with 19 percent satisfied with New York State and 68 percent reporting satisfaction with their former state.

PLANS FOR MOVING

Looking ahead to the balance of the decade, how many current residents of New York State -- newcomers and non-movers -- are planning to move within the next five years, and how many are intending to move out of New York State? Furthermore do economic and social bonds as indicated by home ownership and residential satisfaction help predict who plans to move and who to stay?

Forty-two percent of the in-migrants responding to the survey indicated that they planned to move out of New York within the next five years (see Table 10). The out-migrants who left New York State are also likely to be planning another interstate move, with almost one-third (28.2%) intending to move out of their new state within the next five years. Non-movers are far less likely to be planning a move within the next five years, with 70 percent indicating that they anticipated no move. They are also the least likely to be looking to make an interstate move. Inertia is a powerful predictor of who will

Table 9: Level of Satisfaction With Current and Former State of Residence. Percentage of In-migrants to New York State and Out-migrants From New York State Reporting Very Satisfied or Somewhat Satisfied.

	In-migrants		Out-migrants	
	New York State	Former State	Current State	New York State
a. Adequacy of medical care	84%	86%	82%	90%
b. Quality of public education	70	66	73	73
c. Adequacy of higher education system	81	78	86	86
d. Adequacy of police protection	70	77	86	66
e. Adequacy of public transportation	51	45	60	55
f. Opportunities for employment	56	53	75	61
g. Level of salary and wages	59	56	70	82
h. Climate	66	71	78	51
i. Equality of opportunities for all residents, regardless of race	70	74	79	79
j. Recreational and entertainment opportunities	75	69	86	77
k. As a place to raise children	63	74	75	58
l. Nearness to family and relatives	57	53	52	83
m. Environment (scenery, quality of water and air)	68	75	73	63
n. Overall "quality of life"	75	75	84	66
o. Cost of housing	39	60	62	51
p. Availability of housing	50	69	71	60
q. Level of state taxes	13	71	75	15
r. Level of local taxes	19	68	78	23
s. Overall "cost of living"	32	72	79	36

move and who will stay, so it is not surprising the non-movers -- persons who have resided in New York at least five years -- are the group least likely to be planning to move.

Home ownership is a strong economic tie that tends to inhibit migration. Table 11 compares persons planning no move, a move within state, and a move out-of-state by housing tenure. Persons not planning to move are three times as likely to be home owners than renters, while it is even odds as to whether those planning a move rent or own their home.

Tables 12 through 22 present the levels of satisfaction on a number of items for New York State residents planning no move, a move within state, and a move out-of-state. Generally, the more satisfied persons were less likely to be planning a move. The most dissatisfied were planning to move out-of-state.

The degree to which a person is satisfied with the opportunities for employment where they live is an economic motivation to stay. This survey found that persons planning to move out-of-state were somewhat less satisfied with employment opportunities than were those not planning to move. Sixty-three percent of the persons planning no move were satisfied, compared with 50 percent of those planning to move out-of-state (see Table 12).

Preferences regarding climate also appear to be somewhat related to a person planning to move. Seventy-four percent of the persons planning no move reported they were satisfied with New York's climate, compared with 70 percent of persons planning to move within state, and 66 percent of those planning to move out-of-state (see Table 13).

The strongest relationships between level of satisfaction and plans to move were evident for satisfaction with area of residence as a place to raise children (Table 14); its nearness to family and relatives (Table 15); the overall quality of life (Table 16); the cost of housing (Table 17); and the level of state taxes (Table 18).

SUMMARY

Although the decline in population which New York State experienced during the 1970s has been reversed and the population has grown since 1980, in the exchange of migrants with other states 1.9 persons left between 1980 and 1985 for every 1 who came. For the population of prime working age -- those persons 25 to 54 years old -- the ratio of out-migrants to in-migrants is 1.7. The leading states of destination for out-migrants continue to be Florida, New Jersey, Texas, California, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Among interstate migrants aged 25 to 54 years, out-migrants tend to be older, more educated, and have higher personal incomes than in-migrants.

Table 10: Current Residents (In-Migrants and Non-Movers) and Former Residents (Out-Migrants) Plans for Moving Within Five Years: No Move, Move Within State, Move Out-of-State

	Current Residents		Former Residents
	Non-Mover	In-Migrant	Out-Migrant
No Plans To Move	70.7%	38.5%	44.6%
Plan To Move Within State	15.7%	19.9%	27.3%
Plan To Move Out-Of-State	13.7%	41.6%	28.2%
TOTAL	300	226	110

Table 11: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Housing Tenure

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Housing Tenure			
Rent	28.0%	58.2%	54.8%
Own	72.1%	41.8%	45.2%
TOTAL	297	91	135

The motivation for in-migrants and out-migrants alike is most likely to be employment-related, while out-migrants are more likely than in-migrants to cite cost of living and quality of life factors as contributing to their decisions to move. Satisfaction with New York State's cost of living, primarily taxes and housing, was low among in-migrants and out-migrants compared with their level of satisfaction with their previous or current state of residence, respectively. People who were dissatisfied with their state were much more likely to be planning to move to another state within five years.

Table 12: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Opportunities for Employment

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	25.8%	25.8%	24.1%
Somewhat Satisfied	37.3%	34.8%	25.6%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	22.2%	23.6%	31.6%
Very Dissatisfied	14.8%	15.7%	18.8%
TOTAL	298	89	133

Table 13: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Climate

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	20.6%	15.7%	18.5%
Somewhat Satisfied	53.0%	44.4%	47.8%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	21.3%	18.9%	29.1%
Very Dissatisfied	5.1%	10.0%	15.7%
TOTAL	296	90	134

Table 14: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Place To Raise Children

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	50.9%	36.4%	16.0%
Somewhat Satisfied	33.9%	36.4%	34.4%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	11.5%	21.6%	28.2%
Very Dissatisfied	3.7%	5.7%	21.4%
TOTAL	295	88	133

Table 15: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Nearness To Family and Relatives

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	54.9%	43.2%	24.1%
Somewhat Satisfied	27.1%	33.0%	31.6%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	10.2%	13.6%	22.6%
Very Dissatisfied	7.8%	10.2%	21.8%
TOTAL	295	88	133

Table 16: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Overall Quality of Life

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	43.9%	30.3%	9.6%
Somewhat Satisfied	46.3%	58.4%	51.9%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	8.5%	9.0%	25.9%
Very Dissatisfied	1.4%	2.3%	12.6%
TOTAL	296	89	135

Table 17: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Cost of Housing

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	21.2%	16.9%	10.4%
Somewhat Satisfied	35.7%	27.0%	17.8%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	22.6%	28.1%	30.4%
Very Dissatisfied	20.5%	28.1%	41.5%
TOTAL	297	89	135

Table 18: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Level Of State Taxes

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	2.4%	1.1%	0.0%
Somewhat Satisfied	22.0%	15.7%	9.8%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	34.5%	50.6%	34.6%
Very Dissatisfied	41.2%	32.6%	55.6%
TOTAL	296	89	133

Table 19: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Level Of Local Taxes

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	4.4%	2.3%	0.0%
Somewhat Satisfied	24.2%	17.1%	12.8%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	39.5%	51.1%	34.6%
Very Dissatisfied	32.0%	29.6%	52.6%
TOTAL	294	88	133

Table 20: Plans of Current New York State Residents for Moving by Satisfaction With Overall Cost of Living

		Move	
	No Move	Within State	Out-of-State
Very Satisfied	4.4%	4.5%	2.2%
Somewhat Satisfied	36.0%	37.1%	17.0%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	37.7%	34.8%	40.0%
Very Dissatisfied	21.9%	23.6%	40.7%
TOTAL	297	89	135

APPENDIX A

Estimates Of The Resident Population Of States, July 1, 1985.
(numbers in thousands)
(Includes Armed Forces residing in each State.)

Name	Estimate		Change, 1980-85	
	July 1, 1985 (provisional)	April 1, 1980 (census)	Number	Percent
United States	238,740	226,546	12,194	5.4%
California	26,365	23,668	2,697	11.4%
Texas	16,370	14,229	2,141	15.0%
Florida	11,366	9,746	1,620	16.6%
Georgia	5,976	5,463	513	9.4%
Arizona	3,187	2,718	469	17.3%
North Carolina	6,255	5,882	373	6.3%
Virginia	5,706	5,347	359	6.7%
Colorado	3,231	2,890	341	11.8%
Washington	4,409	4,132	277	6.7%
Oklahoma	3,301	3,025	276	9.1%
Louisiana	4,481	4,206	275	6.5%
New York	17,783	17,558	225	1.3%
South Carolina	3,347	3,122	225	7.2%
New Jersey	7,562	7,365	197	2.7%
Utah	1,645	1,461	184	12.6%
Maryland	4,392	4,217	175	4.1%
Tennessee	4,762	4,591	171	3.7%
New Mexico	1,450	1,303	147	11.3%
Nevada	936	800	136	17.0%
Alabama	4,021	3,894	127	3.3%
Alaska	521	402	119	29.6%
Minnesota	4,193	4,076	117	2.9%
Missouri	5,029	4,917	112	2.3%
Illinois	11,535	11,427	108	0.9%
Mississippi	2,613	2,521	92	3.6%
Hawaii	1,054	965	89	9.2%
Kansas	2,450	2,364	86	3.6%
Massachusetts	5,822	5,737	85	1.5%
New Hampshire	998	921	77	8.4%
Arkansas	2,359	2,286	73	3.2%
Wisconsin	4,775	4,706	69	1.5%
Connecticut	3,174	3,108	66	2.1%
Kentucky	3,726	3,661	65	1.8%
Idaho	1,005	944	61	6.5%
Oregon	2,687	2,633	54	2.1%
Maine	1,164	1,125	39	3.5%
Wyoming	509	470	39	8.3%
Montana	826	787	39	5.0%
Nebraska	1,606	1,570	36	2.3%

Estimates Of The Resident Population Of States, July 1, 1985.
(numbers in thousands).

(Includes Armed Forces residing in each State.)

(CONTINUED)

Name	Estimate		Change, 1980-85	
	July 1, 1985 (provisional)	April 1, 1980 (census)	Number	Percent
North Dakota	685	653	32	4.9%
Delaware	622	594	28	4.7%
Vermont	535	511	24	4.7%
Rhode Island	968	947	21	2.2%
South Dakota	708	691	17	2.5%
Indiana	5,499	5,490	9	0.2%
Pennsylvania	11,853	11,864	(11)	-0.1%
District of Columbia	626	638	(12)	-1.9%
West Virginia	1,936	1,950	(14)	-0.7%
Ohio	10,774	10,798	(24)	-0.2%
Iowa	2,884	2,914	(30)	-1.0%
Michigan	9,088	9,262	(174)	-1.9%

Estimates Of The Resident Population Of States, July 1, 1985.

(numbers in thousands).

(Includes Armed Forces residing in each State.)

Name	Estimate		Change, 1980-85	
	July 1, 1985 (provisional)	April 1, 1980 (census)	Number	Percent
United States	238,740	226,546	12,194	5.4%
Northeast	49,859	49,135	724	1.5%
New England	12,660	12,348	312	2.5%
Middle Atlantic	37,199	36,787	412	1.1%
Midwest	59,197	58,866	331	0.6%
East North Central	41,642	41,682	(40)	-0.1%
West North Central	17,555	17,183	372	2.2%
South	81,858	75,372	6,486	8.6%
South Atlantic	40,227	36,959	3,268	8.8%
East South Central	15,122	14,666	456	3.1%
West South Central	26,510	23,747	2,763	11.6%
West	47,826	43,172	4,654	10.8%
Mountain	12,789	11,373	1,416	12.5%
Pacific	35,037	31,800	3,237	10.2%

APPENDIX B

Population Change for New York State By County, 1980-85

Rank	County Name	Population Change
Top Quartile		281,023
1	Kings	52,367
2	New York	51,489
3	Queens	41,719
4	Suffolk	29,094
5	Richmond	21,842
6	Orange	17,960
7	Bronx	15,181
8	Dutchess	10,051
9	Nassau	9,761
10	Saratoga	7,830
11	Rockland	5,699
12	Ulster	5,615
13	Oswego	5,237
14	Putnam	3,702
15	Ontario	3,476
Second Quartile		21,403
16	Wayne	2,969
17	Monroe	2,638
18	Sullivan	2,447
19	Washington	1,956
20	Madison	1,592
21	Onondaga	1,397
22	Livingston	1,322
23	Columbia	1,114
24	Tompkins	1,064
25	Clinton	821
26	Warren	786
27	Wyoming	781
28	Orleans	644
29	Schenectady	639
30	Chenango	619
31	Greene	614
Third Quartile		665
32	Tioga	567
33	Jefferson	432
34	Otsego	294
35	Fulton	258
36	Herkimer	204
37	Essex	187
38	Lewis	129
39	Schoharie	88
40	Delaware	64
41	Yates	27
42	Cayuga	-37
43	Hamilton	-50
44	Schuyler	-175
45	Genesee	-347
46	Cattaraugus	-362
47	Rensselaer	-614
Bottom Quartile		-78,528
48	Allegany	-841
49	Montgomery	-912
50	St. Lawrence	-937
51	Seneca	-969
52	Franklin	-1,137
53	Westchester	-1,139
54	Broome	-1,205
55	Cortland	-1,428
56	Steuben	-1,876
57	Albany	-2,044
58	Chautauqua	-2,695
59	Oneida	-2,732
60	Chemung	-5,665
61	Niagara	-10,861
62	Erie	-44,087

[Source: U.S. Census Bureau. State Data Center Program Bulletin. (Unpublished data)]

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